The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

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If our friends who favor us with man-rists and illustrations for publication wi-haue rejected articles returned they mu-all cases send slamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

What Will the Answer of 606,800

The final fleures of the registration for pext month's election show a total of 696,809 names on the poll list. an increase of 20.186 over the municipal election of 1913 and a falling off of 41,928 from the figures recorded at the Presidential and State election last year. It is plain that many qualifled citizens have failed to put their names on the list. Several thousand of these are in the army and navy; other thousands are men who vote only in national contests, and others have undoubtedly refrained from regtering because of the extraordinary political condition created by the op eration of the primary law.

With 667.623 electors registered in 1913, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL received at the polls 358,181 votes, against 233,919 for EDWARD E. McCall. Mr MITCHEL'S votes four years ago came from citizens of every shade of political belief, whose ambition was that New York should not be surrendered to Tammany, but should enjoy the benefits of honest business administration. They put Mr. MITCHEL into office to keep the city clean, to spend the taxpayers' money judiciously and to see that they got 100 cents worth of goods or service for every dollar expended.

Mayor MITCHEL has kept his part honestly, efficiently and capably run. Under conditions that no man could foresee when he took office the finances meet the situation created by war. the credit of the municipality has been maintained and the methods of administration have been put on modern and scientific basis.

Mayor MITCHEL now stands for reelection with his record for his platm. The only promise he the only promise he is called on to make, is that during a second term he will pursue the same policies that have ruled his official conduct for nearly four years. Many important enterprises begun by him require his guidance to be brought to success; reforms that he has set on foot need his continuing direction for their completion; and it lies with the 696,800 electors who are to determine the outcome of the election on November 6 to decide whether proved competence and integrity shall be commissioned again to manage the affairs of New York, or the fortunes of the greatest elty on the continent shall be committed to those who can see in the community nothing but an opportunity to feed a starving tiger.

The "Unpopular" War.

Every now and then some pacifist owl arises with stilted dignity to warn the public of this country that the war is "not popular." From that he usually proceeds to the advocacy of measures designed to make it ineffective.

In one sense the war is not popular We hope and pray that war may never become popular in the United States. We trust that this nation may never present to the world such a spectacle as did Germany in the years immediately preceding her declaration of war and the months immediately succeeding it. Waiting for years intent upon Der Tag, watching tigerlike for the moment when her intended victim should be most defenceless and she might pounce with the fullest certainty of success, Germany stood before the world as a nation of organized banditti awaiting the favorable moment for the raid. And when the moment came, the felocity, the savagery, the lust and barbarity which the Germans threw into their campaign left no doubt that a

with the Teutonic rulers. Time will come when we shall be lar adventure. Duty, not sentiment, money to lend it. has been our animating spirit. We

that we are not a coward breed. Duty marches without the need of If we do not subscribe and over-

implies determination, not hysterical mpulse.

When duty whispers low Thou mus The youth replies 'I can.' " Hating war, admitting and indeed

proclaiming its unpopularity, our people have calmly, determinedly and uncomplainingly prepared to wage it to the only possible end-the overthrow of Germany. The only criticisms at all general or emanating from responsible sources have been directed against hesitation and delay, Congressional or administrative. The nation has accepted without complaint greatly increased taxation and the creation of a vast new public debt. Our youth have offered themselves to the armies and the navy by the hundreds of thousands. Parents have given their sons, wives their husthe defence of the nation. Let us which it is prepared to make to win not underestimate the sacrifice. Let | the war. us not imagine it has been made some suppressed dejection. But it before the country. You must subhas been made, and not because it was the popular thing to do, but because it was the duty of the citizen to his country.

But let no one, pacifist weakling or pro-German conspirator, think that because this country hates war it triumphant conclusion. On this the nation is a unit. The discordant elements are so few that they could all be interned in a single camp. Popularity is but an evanescent thing. but when a nation after two years of consideration reluctantly determines to enter upon a war for self-preservation be sure it will not be diverted from the direct track to victory by a few self-seekers, malcontents or agents of the enemy.

You Must Sutscribe!

We have certain documentary evidence to present to our readers. Exhibit A is a passage in the address delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury at the convention of the American Bankers Association two "Roughly speaking, and after allowing

or the amount of revenue to be raised by taxation for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1918, we shall have to raise by additional bond issues between \$13,000,-000,000 and \$14,000,000,000. It is estimated that \$5,000,000,000 will represent additional loans to the Allied Governments, which, in turn, will give us their obligations bearing interest. This \$5,-000,000,000 will not, therefore, represen expenditures; it will represent loans based upon the good faith and honor of these foreign Governments-loans which will ultimately be repaid to the American people. But as we must finance these loans, they are an integral part of our general financial operations. To of the contract. New York has been raise \$13,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000 on or before June 30, 1918, by the sale of bonds in recurring instalments seems to some people an impossible task. It of the town have been adjusted to is a stupendous undertaking, but it is not impossible for America."

> Exhibit B is from a speech by FRANK A. VANDERLIP, president of the National City Bank, before a small gathering of bankers here in New York at India House:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has German victory. 000,000 of bonds out before next June. Can that be done? Is it possible? . . believe it is possible. . . .

those things that are essential to our

"Whatever trimming is to be done, I don't think it ought to be in the credits extended by us to the Allies."

Exhibit C is from an advertisement addressed by one of the most power ful banking institutions in the coun try to its depositors and customers;

"In the judgment of this company i s necessary for every one to subscribe not only to the extent of his surplus funds, but also to use a generous portion of his borrowing ability in anticipation of future savings."

The italics are THE SUN'S. The institution proceeds to offer "libera" redit" to its depositors and customers and will charge on loans made in anticipation of future savings and we are fighting this war for ourselves. for the purpose of buying bonds of He is no true American that will not the second Liberty Loan interest at do this bit in this first step for na-4 per cent.

Congress has appropriated more than \$21,000,000,000 for war. We raised \$2,000,000,000 in the first Lib erty Loan. We shall raise \$4,000,-000,000 more by taxes, but part of this must go for ordinary governmental expenses. We are endeavoring to raise at least \$3,000,000,000 more in the second Liberty Loan. A little addition and subtraction show that neither Secretary McAnoo nor

task ahead. About one-third of what we have to raise before June 30 next will be age. They arrived eminently fit for war of conquest was highly popular spent here, not by ourselves, but by our allies; so far as the United States Government and the people of the glad that history records that the United States are concerned, it is United States entered upon this war money saved and invested at interunwillingly that it was not a popu- est; nevertheless we must raise that

Of course what we do not raise by have demonstrated beyond doubt that selling bonds must be raised by levy- harbor would leave prices stable we are not a war loving or a war ing taxes. Buy a \$50 bond and you seeking people. But we shall demon- invest your money at interest; pay without bananas. strate so that all the world, and es- \$50 in taxes and you lose your money pecially our foes, shall recognize it, and the interest it might have earned

eed of emotional stimulus. Duty how are we going to subscribe the would be that it was "unfit for food." are we going to raise the remainder 000,000 called for by the first and second Liberty Loans?

There is neither possimism nor alarm in these questions. There is fered, but some people were fed. simply an earnest desire to impress of his country's undertaking and the Government.

The second Liberty Loan is so is- be disturbed. sued that the utmost effort of the nation will not be utilized, for bonds will be put out for only half of the

We must win! is the straightforscribe! is the axiom without which there will be no O. E. D.

Fighting for Ourselves. HARRY LAUDER, who has put off the notley of the clown to take up the task of rousing American enthusiasm will fall to support this war to its for the war to which he gave the life of his only son, ends one of his speeches thus:

> "America will know all about the the men who will never see again, the men who will never walk again, the men who will never speak again. That's when America will realize what she's up against.

"Don't think you're comin' to fight for Britain, for France, for Belgium. You're comin' to fight for yourselvest by

In some respects President Witson's fine phrase about fighting to make the world safe for democracy was an unfortunate one. It gave to our participation in the war a certain abstract and purely sentimental quality that has afforded the pacifists plausible reasons for contending that we have no business in the struggle at all. But the European war was and is a matter of very serious domestic concern to us even though its cannon roar 3,000 miles away from our nearest frontier.

The German programme for world expansion has never failed to comprehend the establishment of German power in this bemisphere. Our more minent public men with a knowledge of international affairs have long rec ognized this fact. Dewey discovered t even before the battle of Manila Bay, and had his knowledge confirmed by the actions of Admiral von Dig-DERICHS at that time. ROOSEVELT blocked one manifestation of it by a limely order to the South Atlantic Ambassador Geraro had to listen to its avowal front the highest German source when the Kaiser arre gantly declared to him, "I shall brook no nonsense from the United States after this war." Von Timpitz and other prominent figures in German official circles have not besitated to declare the use of the captured British fleet against the United States a part of their programme in the event of

We must look upon this war, as HARRY LAUDER SAYS, as our war. Already it is costing enough to give us a very active sense of proprietorship. "One of the great representatives of But the sacrifices we have yet made the Allies said to me: 'We stand with are as nothing to those we shall sufa great army in the trenches ready to fer when our men get into action on die. Time is the essential thing. Give the front. We can hope for no immuus ammunition and give us credit to get nity from the price that France and England have paid for the protection activities. If it means cutting down of their national life. Perhaps, coming in as the German resistance seems to be breaking down, our measure of sacrifice mmy be lighter. But it must be met if the United States is not to suffer the atrocities of the boche on ts own shores.

Our men are drilling behind the lines in France and in our cantonments at home. In time they like their brothers in arms will be going over the top, and our American homes be shrouded in mourning. There is Germany that we look upon this us closing the lists draws near? our war by oversubscribing the Liberty Loan beavily and emphatically. Until our troops get into action that is our only method of showing that tional defence.

Some Effective Conservation.

A ship of a famous fruit company arrived at Boston carrying 30,000 bunches of bananas, which, according to officials of the company, were too ripe to be marketable. To allow time for distribution to inland points bananas should be still green on arrival in this country, being ripened on the trains and in the process of distributhe Imperial German Government's tion. A failure of the refrigerating acts, which square with the Count's plant on the steamship had led this advice in illegality and inhumanity, consignment to ripen during the voyfood, but too far advanced in the ripening process to permit of shipment to interior markets.

The fruit company determined to throw the whole cargo overboard. To dump the whole 30,000 bunches into the Boston market would smash prices. To dump them into Boston though it might leave some children

But to destroy the cargo a permit was needed. The local board in anthority refused to give one. The fruit was eminently edible, and the only brass bands. Duty fights without the subscribe the second Liberty Loan, official ground for its destruction establishment.

third and fourth Liberty Loans? How The board found that 90 per cent. was fit, and would be for a week. Accordof the \$13,000,000,000 or \$14,000,000,- ingly the fruit company was forced to 000 left after subtracting the \$5,000,- sell a great part of the cargo at greatly reduced prices, and gave eight carloads free to the soldlers at a neighboring camp. Prices may have suf-

The incident is instructive. There upon every American the magnitude are reports current that a like vigilance on the part of the New York ausupreme importance of his saving thorities would prevent the destrucand investing in the securities of his tion of many a boatload of fish dumped into the bay lest ruling prices

German in the Public Schools.

The Hoboken Board of Education subscription above \$3,000,000,000. But has by formal resolution abolished the response in subscriptions will be the teaching of German in the public the test of America's aliveness to its schools and by what seems like a bands and girls their sweethearts to task and a measure of the sacrifices touch of satire has transferred the educator hitherto in charge of that work to the "Americanization depart- popularly known as the ment." Like action with reference to without sorrow, and perhaps without ward and demonstrable proposition the teaching of German is reported from many parts of the country. Instruction in German was intro-

duced into the public schools of the United States largely as a part of the Pan-German propaganda which sought systematically to build up German influence and extend German institutions in America. The reasons advanced for its introduction were plausible. We had a large and continually growing German population. In certain cities, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati, there were war when the first convoy brings back sections in which a command of the German tongue was not only an advantage to a youth seeking employment, but literally a necessity. Our trade with Germany was increasing rapidly, and her trade with all the world was extending. The German political influence, too, was powerful in most of our cities, and the politician's lust for patronage extends to the teaching staffs of the schools.

Some of these conditions no longer xist. For many a long decade after the war German trade, not merely with the United States but with th world now in military alliance, will languish. In our cities the aloofness of the German American people will made to oppose rather than encourage the continued use of German or any other foreign tongue by American citizens. Concessions will be more grudzingly made to professional German American politicians.

Nevertheless the abandonment of German as part of public school edueation should not be forced merely as a result of war time batred. If it is a useful accomplishment and can be taught effectively by the rather perfunctory methods of the public school it may show its right to live. But there is continued complaint by employers of the incompleteness of pubbranches. Ability on the part of a high school graduate to write an intelligent and creditable letter is a rarity. The general information instilled into the minds of the pupils is of the vaguest and least serviceable sort. Perhaps concentration on English would be worth more than instruction. in any foreign tongue-friendly or

Resides. German is a most difficult language to master. Can any one give evidence that its ready and colequial use has ever been sequired by has German American household?

ions] are practically incomprehensible. They stagger the imagination.—Chairmittee on Appropriations.

Yet they represent only the initial expenditures of one nation, belatedly entering the struggle. The total money cost of the war to all the nations engaged reaches a sum that

The Imperial German Admiralty says that the insubordinate sallers in he fleet did not engage in a mutiny but "endeavored to carry out a propaganda." Would the battleship captain who was thrown overboard subscribe to this explanation of his treatment?

Is it habit bred of long experience like those of France and England will in the rush hours on city transporta-be shrouded in mourning. There is tion lines that makes New Yorkers but one way at present available to ignore opportunities to register early shorten the struggle. That is to show the election officers as the time for

> Suffolk county has already called on troopers appeared in public for the first time only a few days ago, to aid the local authorities in enforcing the law against undesirables attracted by the possibilities offered by visitors to Upton. The usefulness of a force of men whose sole business is to compel obedience to the law will soon e demonstrated.

> Ask New York police to belp local officers.-Newspaper headline. The fame of the finest has spread through the land.

Count Luxburg's "spurlos versenkt has been denounced in the Reichstag have been endured by the Reichstag

of commercial intercourse and more intimate political relations. The United States does not know Chile well enough, and the best vehicle for such knowledge is the steamship which is to-day born in the hazardous life of the sea.—Seilor SANTIAGO DE ALDUNATE, the Ambassador A closer association of the free na

tions of the Americas, a more cordial and sympathetic understanding by each of the aims of the others, will insure peace in this hemisphere and render its peoples safe from attack by other countries. The time for intimate relations came years ago; we must not longer delay their firm

HOW MITCHEL HELPED. Another Chapter of His Work for the People of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: have been noting the publicity relative Administration, particularly that part of t having to do with the care of little hildren who by reason of orphanhood come into the city's care. The estab ishment of the Children's Home Placing Bureau by the present Commissioner of mothers, instead of committing them to an accomplishment to which the Admin- posed to Tammany—is owing to a lack stration may well point with pride.

I take this opportunity to call attention to a work closely akin to the that Murphy should not control New above, namely that of the Board of York's affairs. Child Welfare of New York city, appointed by the Mayor a little more than who from the start opposed the direct two years ago, which board is responsible for the administering of what is popularly known as the widows' pen-sion law. Few people in New York city differed honestly with Hearst and Rooserealize what the work of this board has velt and Hughes, were called the worst neant and means to the 3,521 mothers and the 10,918 children under sixteen for the people I refer to, late events

awful dread of having to commit her opposition to the infliction on us of an children to an institution because of the loss of income that comes with the death It is no longer necessary ness, to say the least. for such a mother to leave her children uncared for all the day while she works them to herself rather than put them in just that before the Child Welfare Board began its work.

What has Mayor Mitchel had to do nothers, that has meant their own of proper upbringing to these 10,918 little children, 800 of whom are already in mothers by the Child Welfare Board

A great deal. president of the Board of Child Welfare during the first year of its operation and as a member since I have advice and help of Mayor Mitchel in of the law under which the board acts be discouraged. The endeavor will be particularly as to the obtaining of appropriations from which allowance could be granted these mothers for the their children in their homes. Always was his attitude and spirit one of sincere desire to do all in his power for these mothers and children-always was it kindly, sympatheti

I quote from what he said in one of

"I will do everything that I can t see that the board has sufficient money under its care. Not only should it be less as a matter of common justice and common sense. I only ask that the itself assured through proper inquir lie education in ordinary English that the allowances granted the families are being expended for the purpose given, namely, that of the proper care of the children, their health, their cdu cation.

so far as it is possible to do so, put ar economic value on a mother's love and are, the best stock in trade which nation can possess.

Could all the mothers and childre who have been helped by this act -the nothers that have had removed from their lives that crushing anxiety tha came from not knowing from day to day how they were to provide food for thele children-the children to whom it meant mother care, health vigor, any pupil in a public school who was life-could these all be assembled in one not at the same time an inmate of a place at one time, surely they would give fitting answers to the despicable charge terial. A great many people are unable that Mayor Mitchel cares not for the people who suffer and toil.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS. NEW YORK, October 13.

LIQUID COAL GAS. And a Suggestion for an Equivalent of One Cent Gasolene.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: ead with interest in THE SUN how the English are beginning to run their motor lorries with coal gas. But, as hown in the article, there is difficulty in storing on the motor vehicle any reasonable quantity of such a bulky fuel. However, there is a way out of this lifficulty and I am amazed that it has the gas! To accomplish this should not be difficult, using any of the well known emmercial means which serve so admirably for the liquefaction of air. And readily accomplished by using vacuum walled or other insulated containers such as are now commonly used for the storage of liquid air and other liquefied gauges. Liquid coal gas need take but welcomed. Manufacturers interested should little more room on a vehicle than that write to the bureau of foreign and dostorage of liquid air and other liquefied required for an equivalent of gasolene. By interposing a vaporizing device between the liquid coal gas tank and the carburcter and heating the device by means of the engine exhaust, no difficulty should be experienced in utilizing lqiuid coal gas in a motor car. And because the constituents of such a gas consist wholly of gases of much lower boiling points than ordinary motor gasolene, the heat efficiency of liquid coal gas should be greater than that of I have previously suggested the use

for motor fuel, of liquefied natural gas, indicating some of the physical stants of such a liquid and the feasiulity of liquefaction. Natural gas has a much higher calorific value than coal gas and from several angles would be as "infamous" by Herr LEDEROUR; but altogether more desirable for liquefying purposes than coal gas.

By liquefied natural gas I do not mean the liquid which is now condensed from "wet" natural gas in such large quantities and is known commercially as easing head gasolene; I refer to the main body of common natural gas which is almost entirely methane (CH4).

Disregarding for the moment such important factors as the cost of lique faction and of transportation, and figuring natural gas at five cents per 1,000 cubic feet (at which price it is offered Virginia field), then your natural gas on the basis of fuel value alone should work out the equivalent of gasolene at one cent a gallon!

Highly exciting, is it not? A. C. BROOKLYN, October 13.

Knicker-Did you buy your Liberty bo Bocker-Yes, from Miss Columbia

RECT PRIMARY.

A Peal of Mocking Laughter From Thurlow Weed's Grandson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As the good people of this town are about elect a Mayor as well as other officeholders of much consequence, and unprecedented confusion in the public mind, might an old timer who was in politics before the "Milhelland move ment" was the wonder of the hour have placing of such children in individual a little space in your newspaper for some reflections?

It seems to be apparent, surely, that enstitutions as formerly, is of itself a the situation which confronts the voters of this town-the voters, I mean, opof leadership upon the part of those whose wish and whose conviction is There are some people in the State

primary, who faced the charge that they names in the dictionary. Fortunately have proved precisely how well founded No longer is a mother faced with the and how properly conceived was all the innovation which has demonstrated in Is memory so brief that it is not re

called how flerce and how vituperative in factory or elsewhere to the point of were the epithets hurled right and left exhaustion, often with the result of her at the perfectly conscientious element own physical breakdown, in order to which took the ground at Albany that keep her children supplied with the the direct primary legislation ought not barest necessaries of life and to save to pass? Anybody who opposed Hugher those days was suspected and blackan institution. For many a mother in listed. And now, am I informed cor-York city was compelled to do rectly that Governor Hughes in speech this month at the City Hall declared in substance that his pet theory was nothing to be guided by when with this programme that has meant Republican must have a choice as berenewed life and hope to these 3,521 tween Mitchel and Bennett? Do my ears deceive me? What! Governor Hughes. mother's care, health and opportunity the leader in the conflict (assisted late by the Colonel, on whom was thrown the mantle of reform), now kicking out the institutions and were returned to their infant which he fathered, disowning his own child?

> At least I, certainly, am pleased, if such a spectacle portends that Mr. Hughes "is through" with the direct primary, which farsighted politicians "through" with before the ugly child

Since Mr. Platt, since rare Old Ton there hasn't been a leader to whom the workers in our party looked for guid ance in New York. Tom made mistakes flushers and by sycophants. What he advocated sometimes or the men he ad vanced proved later-theories or menunworthy of indorsement. But when ing in the party's ranks; when one find that the pending issue, which should have been clear cut, is beclouded and befuddled, so that the public, outside of a fundamental question as to how the Figer should be beaten, how natural it is to wish that Platt were back again to wish that one strong and commanding compelled the Republican party in the city of New York to follow some line of conduct which at least would not have made it, as it is to-day, at a great crisis an absolute laughing stock!

THURLOW WEED BARNES. New York, October 13.

FOUR DOLLAR WOOL. The Price of Material for Soldiers

Clothing Doubles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir latter which appears to need a little

knitting sweaters, mufflers and other articles for our tighting men. My entire family has been engaged n this work since last May at which me the wool cost \$2 a pound. To-day the stores ask \$4 for the same ma

It takes half a pound of wool to make a sweater, and about one week's steady sewing, so that one who applies herself steadily to the work will be spending \$104 a year for wool at the prevailing

prices. give their time to this good work be called upon to pay the 100 per cent. advance in the price of wool? Should no the price be kept at a figure at which thousands can buy the material to make articles for our soldiers?

HERMAN MORITZ. NEW YORK, October 13.

TRADE BRIEFS.

High prices for fuel have led to the ap considerable quantities railroads will be the section of the city in which these extended to reach the new fields.

Hospital equipment and supplies will b needed in a new hospital to be built in mestic commerce, Custem House, New York, and refer to File No. 1284.

The towns of Samana and Sanchez, Do-ninican Republic, present a market for

water works and electric light plants. Improvements are to be made at the port of Frontera, Mexico. The channel will be dredged and a steel pler will be built. The Secretary of Communications and Public Works, Mexico city, Mexico, will answer questions relative to this project, Jamaica, who may be addressed at King-

American poultry is displayed by the Government at Toledo, Argentina. Facilities for the care of the fowls are not good and a market for aviculture equipment could be developed if catalogues were sup-plied by American manufacturees.

Consul Henry D. Baker reports that dealers in Trinidad, British West Indies, ould be interested in the sale of America, mitation leather if its advantages were prolligently brought to their attention. Personal representation would be needed ereate a demand for imitation leather

in Martinique. Footwear is made in large quantities in that section and a market could be developed if imitation leather could be used for parts of shoes. American match manufacturers can nor compete successfully with the Austrian Swedish and Japanese suppliers of matche

o the Aden, Arabia, market. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has compiled a list of the principal importers. A request has been received from a Urugusyan firm for catalogues of machin ery used in the woollen industry, motand electrical equipment and motor trucks. Codfish is needed in Portugal.

THE FAILURE OF THE DI- TRENCH FEVER NOT PECULIARLY A TRENCH DISEASE.

Bacteriologists Trace Its Origin to a Blood Parasite and Tell of Its Trans. mission From India to Europe.

A trench campaign is before the teach men who have three years of American forces, and in all probability the hardest kind of experience. It is it will be waged in trenches not very more profitable to turn to the epinions far from those occupied by British just published in England of experts troops from all parts of the empire. who have seen treach fever and fevers The prospect has some features which are not familiar to people at home, and Moorhead, who has just returned from they are disagreeable enough to the the Egyptian front, has examined esmen engaged in this warfare, from its monotony, from the unceasing vigi- and transmission of the disease. He ance required and from the dirt and does not lay claim to any nnai disdiscomfort entailed by living underground.

of the sanitary and Red Cross work in this country to see that these hardships are made as light as possible and there is no direction in which nedical efforts can be made more effective than in providing the means of projecting our soldiers against The transmission of the disease, how, kinds. These are trench fever proper and a fever known as infectious jaundice, the latter being often the result of eating bad or ill cooked food. As are daily incapacitated by trench fever, it is recognized as one of the untoward drawbacks of this method of fighting.

How serious this drawback is in regard to the actual loss of effectives may be gathered from the British reence of the last three years teaches ermy doctors that the trench fighter is almost sure to be attacked sooner or later by a disease which appears trench fever is not dangerous, except to the efficiency of the soldier. Men do not die of it, but they have a feeling of weakness, with chills, fever and the disease is usually easily recognized s pain in the shins, and experts are ow able to detect it by certain blood ests. In fact it seems to be estabshed that trench fever, like malaria, is due to blood changes.

It would be a mistake to hide fron he nation the war wastage from officer, Dr. Milton Mandel, in United States Army base hospital No. 12, does not hesitate to point this out in communication to the Journal of the ng from France recently he says: When we consider the prevalence of his disease among the hardened and seclimated troops of our allies, it is fair to presume that our own men will e highly receptive, unaccustomed as cal authorities believe that is they will be to the work, to climate otally unlike that which they have previously experienced and to sanitary wise words. It is therefore a pity that this view. The crux for such a dis-Dr. Mandel complicates the question by adding: "At first trench fever was considered a result of trench life. It rench work."

all" attitude about this statement, and parasite, and its life seems to be short, Americans are a little too ready to a few days in most cases.

published in England of experts like it, in all parts of the world. Dr. pecially into the matter of the cause covery, but he makes a most striking story of the way trench fever has travelled from India to Europe. In time the discovery of the caus may come, and it is quite possible that

it may be something special in the food or the life of trenches, but it is more probable that it is some germ or parasite that gets into the blood and Dr. Moorhead is inclined to lelieve of a particular louse carried by the Indian rat. As the Indian rat made its appearance in Europe just before the first outbreak of trench fever it requires no Sherlock Holmes to trace a connection between the two Dr. Moorhead has examined manhundreds of soldiers who have trench

fever, and he finds in all of them from Egypt or Flanders, in officers and men, the signs that they have been bitten by these pests of the trenches It seems to follow from this that the germ of the disease inhabits lice An expert bacteriologist, Captain Dimond of the British medical staff has just made an important report which confirms the theory of to

Moorhead. The facts, having points led Captain Dimond to look for the presence of some germ in the corpus. eles. He found in cases of trenel fever that a small parasite or protoon of a new type could be seen moving in solutions of blood. He states for the benefit of experts that this parasite is a hæmogregarine. Those who are qualified to judge will prob ably recognize the truth or fidelity to nature of the various pictures in colors which he gives of this gerin One of the illustrations contains a little cluster of the parasites in their regular stages of development. The fact that they find their way from the corpuscles into different organs of the body, like the spleen and liver, seems to explain the symptoms, the ache, chills, fever and pain in the shins. In these circumstances mediparasite Captain Dimond has found a cause of trench fever more or less satisfactory. An editorial note in the last number of the Luncet inclines to of the Indian rat. According to last reports this investigation is going on levelops in troops who have not had with every prospect of success. Meanwhile it is comforting to know that There is a touch of the "know it the hæmogregarine is not a virulent

STREET VENDERS.

Shrunk in Size.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the heading "His Vote for Mitchel," abserved Mr. Maguire's remarks that army disclose numerous care Mayor Mitchel has not forgotten to enforce the humblest of laws which refers has reached the age of 10 or 10 without to the regulation of our absolutely business of vending goods necessary upon the public streets. This, while quite true as regards certain parts of bly ankles in seven-tenths of the worse. know for a fact that on the lower East Side such laws are in force, the venders being permitted to sell their wares freely without being hindered in any way, but on the other hand it fallen arches. Why? Possibly because

of that city in which it is a law? My reference is to the small market the summer months.

When the writer was growing up in the writer wa My reference is to the small market established in Yorkville. While it has been on Second avenue for slightly over two years it has been the aim of twarlous so-called politicians, as well as retail merchants, to dispense with it and they have been very strongly supported by a local newspaper. It has been averaged that it deteriorates the seen asserted that it deteriorates the those days a boy who were shown neighborhood and among certain store- summer was looked upon as a vessel keepers it has been said that their trade and was shunned by the other boys as a is cheapened and they, on account of playmate, the keen competition, are forced to sell

At the inception the market comprised six or eight city blocks, but who has never tried it has no conception through various influences has been cut of the luxury of running around a down until now it only takes in four blocks. Of course it will be noted that first, but the feet soon grow tour markets exist are in the main the poorer sections, and it has been proved by housekeepers who do their marketing life i e. foodstuffs, greens and other wise, can be obtained at these places at lower prices than in shops. It is there-The distilling of sake, a fermented in-quor made from rice, is to be discontinued are now passing through a market of throughout the Hawaiian Islands as one this kind is an absolute necessity and should not be eliminated. It enables lishment of canning factories, thus not one to buy goods at lower prices and it is the means of livelihood of hundreds

Moreover, these venders are forced, in | der if they ever use their graorder to carry on their business, to obtain licenses from the city at an an- farmers themselves, are in nual rate of \$5, and then if after obtain ing this they are not permitted to dis- that they are continually fighting the Catalogues of gas producer engines for motor traction power have been requested by Mr. L. J. Bertram. Auditor General of there to substantiate the fact that this any and all necessary increases in the law has been enforced and is being rates on farm products. taken advantage of by those who are affected by it or to whom it applies? Some drastic action against a few of glad to furnish them with the operators who are protesting against they wanted if the farmers these venders would accomplish all that permit the railroads to MINNIE E. SAMBERG. is necessary. New York, October 13.

A California Lament From the Stockton Mail

It is announced that the price of augus to go down. Yes, diggone it, it alway oes down after we are all through jelling. amming, preserving and cauning.

The Game. Knicker-The Kaiser wanted a place in

Booker-He will probably get a reign

Up to You, Then. From the Atlanta Constitution Den't heed old Trouble's warnin' But, be it understood. When the sun says "Good mornin,"

GO BAREFOOT. Regret That One Open Market Has Thus the Popular Fallen Arches Might

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN we destined to become a nation William A. Maguire, I have cripples? Examinations of nen feet in young men, and hardly a man

at least developing flatfootedures to an appreciable degree as any one who chooses to use is eve can see. Shoe dealers are advertising

special shoes for fallen arches, and sell many of them. It is said that Indians never has occurs to me that if this is a municipal law why should it not apply to all parts they are 10 or 12 years old all through

Let the boys go barefooted in scator able weather and they will grow up with strong and well formed feet. A box

New York, October 13 M T R. THOSE SPOILED PEACHES

should Farmers Blame the Railroads or Do a Little Deep Thinking!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN NO. ing. "1,000 Carloads of Peaches spoil ing." Permit me to suggest the extaning in the future a repetition of any and

It appears that the farmers blame railroads for a shortage of catsufficiently to figure out that ! blame for this same shortage Surely these farmers out?

that the railroads would cient money, or even credit to buy needed cars. If the farmers would on the rallroads (get togeth)

it over) instead of with the them, the tillers of the sell as not only financially but mistic that SOUTH NORWALK, Conn. Control 13

A Kansus Bog Story With a Moral

From the Harton Bees A Herton dog accompany church last Sunday and part o much noise the congress ulty hearing the services kicked the dog our several but always came back. Which has great difference between a 1 2 If you kicked a man out of would be so mad he wouldn't